MORNING EDITION-TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1861.

THE REVOLUTION.

Arrival of Messengers from South Carolina and Fort Sumter at Washington.

THE FORT NOT TO BE REINFORCED.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Speeches of Senator Polk and Messrs. McClernand and Cox on the Crisis.

SENATOR BIGLER'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

The Report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

The Dinner to Ex-Secretary Floyd at Richmond.

Interesting Revelations of Cabinet

York Grand Jury.

Charge of a Federal Judge to a New

The Sale of Arms to Secessionists Declared Treasonable.

The Helper Lecture Last Night on the Crisis.

Radical Abolition Opinions of Seward's

The Crisis Regarded as a Divine Judgment,

Col. Hayne and Mr. Gourdin, who have been sent here by Gov. Pickens, and Lieut, Hall, bearer of despatches to ent with the government respecting Fort Sumter, in order to prevent a collision and the effusion of

He is perfectly willing to hear what they have One thing, however, is certain-he will not United States troops therefrom. These gentlemen will probably inform the President to morrow what they pro-

under consideration the Charleston difficulties and the instructions to Major Anderson. They have decided not

The instructions to Major Anderson are not yet com-Colonel Hayne's mission. This mission, I am assured, is one of peace, and he comes as the Attorney General of South Carolina, with full power to enter into any arrangement that will avoid a collission or the shedding of blood.

Major Anderson is also desirous of avoiding the same

Col. Hayne addressed a letter to the President to-night, asking him to appoint a day when he can have an interview. The President has agreed to see him to-morrow. Mr. Gourdin does not come in an official capacity. He comes to use his good offices to bring about an adjust-

To morrow will probably develop the object and purpose of this joint commission from Major Anderson and

The news of the refusal of the Arkansas Senate to pass a Convention bill produces a profound impression in secession as well as Union circles to-night. Senator Rust's previous letters prepared him somewhat for this action, which is here attributed to the Pacific Railroad bill now before Congress, the road as proposed passing through Arkansas. It is the opinion, however, of well informe Southern gentlemen that Arkansas cannot possibly stand against the overwhelming secession sentiment prevailing in Mississippi and Louisiana.

The order issued by General Scott for the occupation of the Custom House and Post office of St. Louis by United States troops was made at the express solicitation of the Assistant Sub-Treasurer of that city, Col. Sturgeon, who has in his possession a large amount of money, and was apprehensive that it might be seized by a mob. The folowing despatch was received to-day by the government

from him, which explains itself:

The troops did not take possession of the Custom House. They arrived in the morning, and temporarily occupied vacant rooms in it, and in the evening weat into quarters at the Areensi. All is quiet and right here, sensation despatches designed to advance secession and excitement to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is now proposed in compromise circles to offer a bill in Congress authorizing four Northern and four Southern gates, non-members of Congress, to a convention to meet here to devise compromise measures for acceptance by the country. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio are mentioned as the Northern States, and Mary land, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennesse as the South

Mr. Lamar has telegraphed to Jefferson Davis that, although they carried the accession ordinance in Mississip pi, it was with great difficulty, and that there was a pow-

erful party opposed to them; that the first faux pas made would place them in a minority. Letters from the interior of Louisiana, received here by lanters, state that slaves are daily growing more and more disobedient, and punishment is daily inflicted in cases where the lash has not before been used for months. A case is mentioned where a lady described ber plantation, leaving it in charge of negroes, and fled to New Orleans. Those who have negroes to hire out find no employment for them, and they are consequently an expense on their hands, with no prospect of release.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Virginia

states that a proposition will shortly be made in their Convention for the appointment of five conservative men from each State, to meet at Washington to settle pending timoulties, and to act entirely independent of politiciar

The proposition of Mr. Rigler, submitted to-day, which is intended to carry out Mr. Crittenden's plan of a vote by the people, to be taken on the 112th of February, is regarded with much favor, and will be acceptable to th South, and particularly the border South, and quite a number of conservative republicans have declared

for their constituents, but are perfectly willing to allow the people the opportunity to accept them for them-selves. Unless something of this kind can be carried, no adjustment will be accomplished.

I learn this evening that Dudley Mann has positively

declined the appointment tendered to him by South Caro-lina as Commissioner to visit Europe. Senator Yules, of Florida, who left his seat to-day,

with the Senators from Alabama and Mississippi, as cepts this proposition. So will Senator Baker, of Oregon. others. Mr. Crittenden is also favorable to it. Senators Clay and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, and Mal

ouse by sickness-Senator Brown, of Mississippi, will forefio for the pre-

sent his determination to leave immediately.

Mr. Yulee evidently hopes that something may yet be done to avoid a complete disruption, hence the favor he bestows upon the eight States' proposition, as yet in

The announcement of the appointment of Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Lincoln, has caused considerable excitement here, on account of his known

has been tendered a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. He

norning hour to get in his plan of settlement, but as he only be introduced on Monday after the morning hour, the effort failed. It was considered unfortunate that Mr. Etheridge did not conform to the rules, and make anto-day, as it will now be delayed one week.

Mr. Etheridge is urged for a place in Mr. Line

day—the right of a State to secede. Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, was the first speaker, and made a thorough Union trast with that recently taken by Judge Dougla7, who campaign, surprises those who best know his course in Springfield, the home of Mr. Lincoln, may account for his

three, made a report to the House this evening, and

as amended by Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois.

Corwin might suggest, but he is responsible members, for the very good reason that in no one propo

sition submitted to them were they a unit.

Messrs. Tappan of New Hampshire, and Washburn, of goes against all compromises, but declares, in strong and clear terms, for the Union and the enforcement of the laws. Other minority reports will be prefented.

and Tappan, of New Hantashire, all snoke and voteagainst reporting the proposition to the House. Messrs Millson, of Virginia; Davis, of Maryland; Curtis, of Iowa and others advocated and voted for the proposition.

The Pacific Railroad bill is specially assigned for consideration in the Senate at one o'clock to morrow Mallory, of Florida; Clay and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama Toombs and Iverson, of Georgia; Hammond and Chesnut, of South Carolina, having retired from the Senate of the in favor of sustaining the administration, while it ma fests a disposition to stand by the Union and execute the the Senate. The republicans have twenty six votes, and

all times and under all circumstances be recorded on the REPORTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

among the South Americans and democrats that will at

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14, 1861. that several more are now in chains. It is also said that one of the mutineers escaped to this city and was returned to Fort Sumter by the State authorities. Inquiry, however, shows this to be all fudge. There is no truth in

declaring that any attempt by the federal government to reinforce Fort Sumter will be regarded as an act of open nostility and a declaration of war; also approving of the act and promptness of the military in firing on the Star of the West, and promising to support the Governor in all

of the Governor why the work on the causeway between Fort Moultrie and the main land was stopped.

The Legislature also passed a resolution to fire fifteen rounds in honor of each seceding State. New military companies are pouring in from all parts

The Governor has sent a message to the House of Representatives detailing plans for guarding the coast, and for the purchase of three steam propellers. He prefers small iron screw propellers of light draught, each propeller to be provided with thirty-two seamen; one propeller to be stationed in Charleston, one at Beaufort and one at Georgetown; also, to fortify all the inlets and mouths of deep up a constant communication between them as a protection against sudden invasion and lawless bands. clock with despatches for Major Anderson, supposed to be in relation to the matter of occupying the attention of the department at Washington, Nothing has tran

A bill was voted down in the House of Representatives providing for the punishment of whites or others circu-lating incendiary pamphlets or other matter.

A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR PICKENS.

Charleston, Jan. 14, 1861.

B. Laman, President Bank of the Republic, New York Sn—Please have it authoritatively published that no ling and no vessel will be disturbed or prevented from en-tering our harbor unless bearing hostile troops or munitions of war for Fort Sumter.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14, 1861.

The report of the Committee on the Preservation of the

Public Peace came up in the Senate.

Mr. Douglas offered an amendment to the effect that the grees and the non slaveholding States shall give a speedy quarantee to the adoption of measures to more effectually guard the rights of the South. Laid on the table, and or

ABOLITIONISTS NOT TOLERATED IN UTICA. Unica, Jan. 14, 1861. Susan B. Anthony, Berlah Green and associates came here te day to hold an abolition convention, but were

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FLORIDA STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention met a noon in the Representative Hall, Col. Pelote in the cha'r A prayer was offered by

-Judge John C. McGehee received 47, Col. John C

cers elected (President not included) —
You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully discharge the duties of the office to which you have been elected, and to obey such rules and orders as the Convention may prescribe, so help you God.

Elections, Judiciary, Commerce and Navigation, Federal and Foreign Relations, Militia, Sca Coast Police, Enrolments, and on other subjects.

A resolution was offered by G. W. PARKHILL, of Loon, resolution was tabled by a unanimous vote, or at least no delegate voted nay. Mr. Parkhill said he offered the resolution in compliance with instructions from hi con stituents, but he was in favor of immediate secession.

resolution:

Whereas, all hope of the preservation of the federal Union upon terms consistent with the safety and honor of the slaveholding States has been finally dissipated by the indications of the strength of the anti-slavery sentiment of the free States; therefore be it

Resolved, by the people of the State of Florida in convention assembled, That as it is the undoubted right of the several States of the federal Union, known as the United States of America, to withdraw from the said Union, at such time and for such cause or causes as in the opinion of the people of each State, acting in their soverign capacity, may be just and proper—in the opinion of this Convention the causes are such as to compel the State of Florida to proceed to exercise that right.

On motion of Col. Ward, of Leon, the preamble and resolution offered by Judge McIntosh were ordered to be

clution offered by Judge McIntosh were ordered to be An animated discussion resulted on the motion to post-pone until Monday, but Col. Ward's motion was adopted

The Convention met this morning at ten o'clock

communicating with the Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina reported that they had performed

ention, and the President addressed them as follows:-

ALABANA:—As the organ of the sovereignty of Florida, in Conven-ion assembled, it gives me great pleasure to extend to ou, as the representatives of your States, a cordial wel-

deliverance and safety, it is grateful to give and receive mutual encouragement and support.

Florida acknowledges, with high satisfaction, the friendly compiliment paid her by your respective States, in accrediting to her their Commissioners. May not she and they indulge the pleasing hope that that mutual re-gard and sympathy and support how tendered and re-ceived may be an earnest of a reunion of destinies that shall secure liberty, peace and happiness to their people for all time to come.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR MACEDONIAN BOUND

The sloop-of-war Macedenian, from Portsmouth, passed Highland Light this morning, bound south, under scaled

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE AND THE CRISIS.

HARRISHURG, Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Smith's Union resolutions were up as the special

order in the House this afternoon.

Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, made a strong and powerful speech, averring the right of coercion; opposing com-promise; advocating a vigorous exercise of the powers of the government to suppress secession by force; assailing severely the petitions for the repeal of the ninety-nith mise fuffle, past compromises having been failures; say-ing that the Union must be reconstructed ultimately by the readmission of the conquered provinces, and that the

Duffield, of Philadelphia, democrat, replied Great importance is attached to Williams' speech, he

being the exponent of radical republicanism, and it being regarded as foreshadowing the action of that portion of the republicans of this State.

Prominent parties intimate with Gov. Curtin, say that

Prominent parties intimate with Gov. Curtin, say that his inaugural address will contain a recommendation for repealing all laws conflicting with federal authority; favoring the exhaustion of all means for conciliation and peace before force is resorted to, and pledging all the penuitary and physical power of the State to preserve the Union unbroken. The message will not refer to the Sunbury and Erie road, nor to the repeal of the tonnage tax. It will leave the legalization of the suspension of specie payments to the Legislaturo. The Governor believes, from the abundant resources of the State and nation, that all pecuniary difficulties will soon come right, unless compilicated by a civil war. On the whole the tone of the message is highly conciliatory, and will be well received.

The town is full of strangers.

The hotels are crowded with applicants for office, and visiters.

The snow is six inches deep, and a drizzling rain is falling—premising a bad day for the loauguration ceremonies to-morrow.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

An Ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Mississippi and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

The people of Mississippi in Convention assembled do ordain and declare, and it, is hereby ordained and de clared, as follows, to wit:—

Section I. That all the laws and ordinances by which the said State of Mississippi became a member of the federal Union of the United States of America be, and the same are hereby repealed; and that all obligations on the part of said State or the people thereof to observe the same be withdrawn, and that the said State shall hereby resume the rights, functions and powers which by any of said laws and ordinances were conveyed to the government of the said Union, said henceforth be a free, sovereign and independent State.

Sec. 2. That so much of the 6rst section of the seventh article of the constitution of the State as requires members of the Legislature and all officers, legislative and judicial, to take an each to support the constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby abrogated and annulled.

Sec. 3. That all rights acquired and vested under the

the United States, be and the same is hereby abrogated and annulled.

See. 3. That all rights acquired and vested under the constitution of the United States, or under any act of Congress passed in pursoance thereof, or under any law of this State, and not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force, and have the same effect as if this ordinance had not been passed.

Sec. 4. That the people of the State of Mississippi hereby consent to form a federal union with such of the States as have seconded or may secole from the Union of the United States of America, upon the basis of the present constitution of the said United States, except such parts thereof an embrace other portions than such seconding States.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUT BIGLER, (opp.) of Pa., introduced a bill propo

SECTION S.—That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation to the Governors and all others in civil authority, and to the people of the several States, amouncing to them the day fixed for the said election, presenting its general objects, and requesting their corollar cooperation in a prompt and faithful execution of the provisions of this act.

Section 9.—That is shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause accurate copies of the same to be printed and forwarded by mail to the Sheriffs of the several counties of each State, and the said sheriffs are hereby requested to make proclamation, in not more than two newspapers in each county, of the day of said election, setting forth the proposed amendments to be voted on and the expenses incurred under the provisions of this section shall be paid as hereinafter provided for the other expenses of the said election, and that the following articles be, and they are hereby proposed as amendments to the constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution, when ratified by the conventions of three-fourths of the States, held for that purpose:

ARTICLE I.—That territory held, or that may hereafter be accurated by the conventions, inc.

ARTICLE I.—That territory held, or that may hereafter be acquired, by the United States, shall be divided by a hie from east to west on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude.

ARTICLE 2.—That in all the territory north of said line of latitude involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for

Congress.
ARTICLE 6.—Hereafter the President of the United States ARTICLE 6.—Hereafter the President of the United States ARTICLE 6.—Hereafter the term of six years, and shall not be eighble for re-bection.
ARTICLE 7.—Hereafter the effect of the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, nor the hird paragraph of the section of the fourth article of the constitution, are no as to authorise Congress to interfere with or destroy any domestic institution of the States, without the consent of all the States.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., moved its reference to the Mr. Bigier objected. Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill.-This bill proposes

change the constitution in an unconstitutional way. important a bill, changing the fundamental laws of country, should be referred to the committee. Mr. Puen, (opp.) of Ohio-I den't understand the

Mr. Begger was unwilling to have the bill referred in the absence of the Senator from Kentucky. It is not an attempt to interfere with the rights of the people.

Mr. BROWN, (opp.) of Miss.-Mr. President-The record which the Senate is about to make will show the absence ise to say, in a word, why this is so. These States have taken steps to withdraw from this Union, of which we our duty, most clearly so to ourselves, no longer permits us to take an active part in this body, either by speaking or voting. My colleague (Mr. Davis) is confined to his room; but these remarks are made at his request, and he

Mr. Wnson withdrew his motion.

THE NATIONATION OF THE MISSISSIFF RIVER.

Mr. Granes, (rep.) of lows, introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any information he may have regarding attempts made or contemplated

he may have regarding attempts made or contemplated by any large body of men to interfere with the free navigation of the Mississippi riger, and what efforte have been made to suppress the same. Laid over.

RAHROAD IN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Mr. Frissenden, (rep.) of Me., presented a memorial for a failroad in Pennsylvania avenue to deorgetown, in the District of Columbia. Laid over.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military and Milita to report whether the appropriation of last session to complete the Washington aqueduct has been expended according to the plan and estimate of Captain Meigs, giving the committee power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Firen, (opp.) of Ind., presented memorials from the

Mr. Iverson, (opp.) of Ga., obtained leave to retire from the Committee on Claims for the reason that the

Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—27.

MR. CRITIENDEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

MR. UNISON moved to postpone the Crittenden resolutions until half past twelve o'clock on Thursday.

Motion lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messra. Anthony, Bingham. Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King. Simmons, Summer, Ten Eyek, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—19.

NAYS—Nessra. Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Hich, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Wigfall—25.

Mr. HENJAMIN, (opp.) of La., said the vote was unworthy the Senate.

Mr. CENTENN, (opp.) of La., said the vote was discovered to the the Schate.

Mr. CENTENSEN, (opp.) of Ky., did not suppose the Schate had committed anything unworthy in the case.

Mr. GEREN, (opp.) of Mo., moved to postpone till Wednesday, at one o'clock.

Mr. CLARK moved to substitute half-past three this

The first motion was carried.

SPECK OF MR. POIN ON THE CRISES.

Mr. POIN, (opp.) of Mo., took the floor on Mr. Hunter's resolution of withdrawing the forces from the secoding States. He said the Presidential can't see in over, and anti-slavery fanaticism has triumphed, and left astonishment and regret. Now an unnatural animosity exists between the sections, separated by a geographical line, and a universal panic prevails throughout the country. The public and private credit are prostrate. Of the government loan of five millions only half was taken, and that at usurious rates of interest.

cry. The public and private credit are prostrate. Of the covernment loon of the millions only half was taken, and that at acurious rates of interest.

A message from the President of the United States was received.

Mr. Fork continued:—Commerce is curtailed, trade is checked, industry is paralyzed, artisans and mechanics are idie, manufactories are stopped and the operatives discharged. The consequence is want and starvation. The Union is tottering and ready to fall. Four pillars have already gone, one being of the original thirteen. The admission of California disturbed the equilibrium between the siaveholding and non-slaveholding States. A cause of complaint against the action of certain States and their people—these States being parties to the Union—was that they added to the insult of the passage of Personal Liberty bills and underground railroad operations, not only in the border States, but the entire South. He knew gentemen having thousands of dollars worth of negroes who fear to attempt to recover them. Kentucky loses \$200,000 annually in slaves stolen and enticed nway. Mr. Lincoln is the first man elected to the office of President who announced the doctrine of the "Irrepressible conflict." This house, built by our forefathers, now becomes a house divided against itself. Political power has passed entirely from the non-slaveholding States. We behold a political party whose organization was effected for the abolition of slavery on every foot of American soil. That party is about to assume power on the 4th of March, and it will then be in a condition to bring all the power of the departments of the government to bear upon the institution of slavery on every foot of party and the power of the departments of the government to bear upon the institution of slavery on the Bistrict of Columbia, in the dockyards and arsenals of the South—everywhere in fact in the United States where it has exclusive jurisdiction, even in the slaveholding States. There are more officers, collectors of revenue, judges, United Sta to another, nor to and from the District of Columbia, nor to and from the Territories of the United States; that all rugitives shall be delivered up when
demanded, or the owner receive compensation for refusal. The republican party ought to be ready to grant
concessions in order to remedy evils. The people of Misouri do not desire to leave the Union—perfaps it will be
forced upon them. This Union is a compact of States
with each other, and not a compact with the federal government. The federal government was no party to the
compact, and it can derive no power from a compact to
which it was not a party. The President is bound to see
the laws faithfully executed. He must do it by the
means pointed out by the constitution, and
the constitution has provided a judiciary for
the purpose. He cannot assume to be judge,
jury and executioner. He is no autocrat.

He is to exercise authority in the mode pointed out,
coercion is utterly impracticable. Coercing all the citiseas of a State and the State itself! It is nothing but coercion, though it may be called enforcing the laws. The
difference between nullification and secession is that in
the former case the State remains a member of the confederacy, and acknowledges the laws of the United States
as binding upon her and her citizens, while in the latter
she has refused to remain under the jurisdiction of the
United States, puts herself from the Union, and
thore is no acknowledges the laws of the United States
within her limits. Mr. Polk here considered the
direful consequences of war, and said: Let us separate in
peace. Sonte Carolina is out of the Union, and others
have and will follow, and would have preferred she had
counciled with her slaveholding sisters before taking the
step. Mr. Polk advocated a peaceable dissolution so that,
the Union could be reconstructed.

An hour was then consumed in setting a time for the
forther consideration of Crittender's resolution. Finally
it was set for to morrow at half past twelve o'clock.
On motion of Mr. Kenneny ad

in reply to Mr. Davis, Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of III. said he referred to the Senator from Mississippi as having

said he referred to the Senator from Mississippi as having said he understood the pledge was given that the fortifications at Charleston were to remain as they were; that that pledge was given some time before the Commissioners came here, and that they were to remain in that condition until after an opportunity to treat.

Mr. Davis, (opp.) of Miss., where did you get your information?

Mr. TREEMCLI—I don't know that the Senator stated where he got it.

Mr. Davis—it's a pity you did not listen. I think my remark clear in the papers that were read here yesterday.

Mr. TRUMICLI—Then the Senator is not responsible. I am informed by Senators around me that he did remark that Senators around him knew of the pledge at the time it is said to have been given.

Mr. Davis—live or six senators knew of the agreement to maintain the status then existing.

Mr. TRUMICLI—That's the point.

Mr. Davis—When I spoke of assurances, however, I referred to the papers which were read. If the Senator wants to know whether I understood before those papers were read at the deak that the status should remain, I tell him yes—emphatically, yes.

Mr TRUMICLI—That's though like to know if he understood it before South Carolina seceed or passed the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Davis—I think not.

Mr. TRUMICLI—I hope not.

before South Carolina seceded or passed the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Davis—I think not.
Mr. Davis—I thope not.
Mr. Davis—You hope not.
Mr. Davis—You hope not. Why?
Mr. TRUMBULI—Hecause I hoped the Senator discountenanced the idea of leaving the government of the United States defenceless against a people preparing to attack, assail and destroy it.
Mr. Davis—Our ideas of honor are different. I chould held that man a scoundrel who did not desire to have a garrison withdrawn, if he believed it would produce bloodshed and could not do good.
Mr. TRUMBULI—I believe it could do good, and it was the very weakness of the garrison that invited the secession of South Carolina.

The above is condensed from the Congressional Globe.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1861.

THE CRISIS IN THE REPUBLIC. Mr. Encusa, (opp.) of Ind., asked leave to offer the fe

Mr. Encusa, (opp.) of Ind., asked leave to offer the following, which was read for information:—

Resolved, That the present alarming condition of the country imperatively demands that Congress should take immediate steps to preserve the peace and maintain the thion by removing, as far as possible, all causes of sactional irritation and division, and to that end patriotism and irritation and division, and to that end patriotism and irritation and division, and to that end patriotism and irritation and differences of opinion; and this House, be invited the plan of adjustment proposed by Hon. John J. Crittenden in the Senate, Beccenter 18, 1800, would be an quitable and honorable compromise, involving no sacrifice to any party or section that smould not promptly be made for the sake of the inestimable blessings of peace and a united country, here by instruct the Committee of Thirty three, heretofore appointed by this House, to re-

Mr. Lovesoy, (rep.) of Ill., and other republican

tion to suspend the execution of the federal laws within certain States. Referred to the Select Committee on the

Mr. ADRAIN, (opp.) of N. J., presented the proceedings Mr. Adram, (opp.) of N. J., presented the proceedings of a public meeting of workingmen and mechanics at Newark, N. J., on the 9th inst., on the present condition of the country. Referred to the Committee of Thirty-three. He stated that the resolutions breathe a spirit of devotion to the constitution and the Union.

Mr. Vaxes, (opp.) of N. C., remarked that gentlemen had often spoken for Buncombe. He now wanted Buncombe to speak for itself in relation to the condition of the country. He presented the proceedings of the people of that county.

combe to speak for itself in relation to the condition of the country. He presented the proceedings of the people of that county.

Mr. Washirsky, (rep.) of Ill., asked whether the proceedings were in earnest.

Mr. VANCE—The people of Buncombe never speak but when they are in earnest. (Laughter.)

The proceedings were referred to the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Moore, (opp.) of Ky., presented the proceedings of the Union and Douglas meeting at Louisville. Referred to the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. MAYNAED, (opp.) of Tenn., offered a resolution instructing a select committee on the President's Special Message, to consider that portion which recommends to a vote of the people the questions at issue between the different sections of the country and now agitating the public mind, and that the committee report thereon at an early day, by bill or joint resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Holman, (opp.) of Ind., offered a resolution declaring that the right of a State to withdraw from the Union is not countenanced by the House, or recognized by the constitution, but is wholly inconsistent with that instrument, and that neither Congress nor the President is invested with authority to recognize any State once admitted, except as a State of the Union; that power to protect! the public property should be exercised, and that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire and report whether the laws are now sufficient for this purpose, and if not that they report a bill giving additional powers, by the employment of the navy or otherwise.

Mr. Garrierle.

r otherwise. Mr. Gantreil, (opp.) of Ga., wanted to offer a substi

giving additional powers, by the employment of the navy or otherwise.

Mr. Gartrell, (opp.) of Ga., wanted to offer a substitute.

Mr. Burnett, (opp.) of Ky., desired to offer the Crittenden compromise, that the House might decide between the two resolutions.

The debate arising on the subject lies over.

Mr. Exchest, (opp.) of Ind., again offered his resolution, as above, but the House, by several majority, refused to second the demand for the previous question and to vote thereon.

Mr. Erandon, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to make the special order for to morrow, the bill to previde for organizing and disciplining the militis of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Standon, in reply to a question of Mr. Boteler, said the plan was matured last year by a Board of army officers, with no reference to any of the now existing dimiculties.

Mr. Burnett said according to his understanding, the bill provides for a standing army of six thousand men, to be called into service by the President, and in case of insurrection to take possession of even this Capitol itself, if the President thinks proper to do so.

Mr. Mayram said they could get along without that bill. It was only adding fuel to the Hame.

Mr. Stanton's motion to suspend the rules for the reception of the resolution was negatived, one vote only being required to secure two-thirds.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. McChiranand, (opp.) of ill., said—When danger can no longer be averted or stayed, it was the part of wisdom to meet and endeavor to overthrow it. In this spirit he proposed to deal with the question of secession now upon us. He denied the right of any State to secede from the Union, and deprecated the consequences of any such assumed right as a measure of revolution which must necessarily in the present case embroil the country in a sangulary and wasteful war. In his legal argument he said the idea of mationality is as old as the Revolution itself, and that war was a national measure. The with the percession of the Southern forts and the aid of foreign Fowers, they would be capable of indicting great wrongs upon the commerce of the adhering States. He spoke of the Mississippi Valley as a geographical unity, which the people of the great Northwest could not consent to share with a foreign power. He had beard much about coercion, but was it operation for us to do what we have sworn to do—namely, uphold the constitution and the laws, and stay the violent, lawless hand that would tear down the government. Were we to be required to submit to State spoliations. No. Such submission would be disgraceful, utter imbedility. But if we must submit, let it be proclaimed that our system of government is a splendid failure. In the course of his remarks he earnestly appealed to the Northern States to remove the grievances of which the South complain. He believed the Northern States would all do so when the sober second thought of the citizens had time to act. While the anti-slavery agitation commenced in the North, he could not say that the South were blameless. The Garrisons and the Philipses find their counterpart in the Rhetts and Yaneeys. Such men, in fact, formed the two great sectional parties. In conclusion, he appealed to all conservative men to rally in favor of the integrity of the constitution, merge the partisan in the patriot, and make a generous sacrifice on the alaar of their country for the general welfare and happiness of all.

Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Oblio, then arose and addressed the House on the crisis.

Mr. Readan, (opp.) of Texas, obtained the foor, when the committee rose.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THERT-THERE.

Mr. Coxen, (rep.) of Oblio, made a report from the

the committee rose.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THERTY-THERE.

Mr. Comwin, (rep.) of Ohio, made a report from the Committee of Thirty-three, which made the special order

Committee of Thirty-three, which made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Taylor, (opp.) of La., obtained permission to have the minority report printed.

Adjourned. IMPORTANT CHARGE OF JUDGE SMALLEY ON THE REBELLIOUS MOVEMENT AT THE

SOUTH.
THE PURNISHING OF ARMS TO SECREDING STATES IS UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Jan. 14 .- At twelve o'clock this day the Grand Jury

entered Court, when the Judge delivered to them the fol

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY-The Court has requested your attendance this morning in order to call your lation to crimes which have long been unknown in our hitherto peaceful and happy country, which not been called upon to investigate, and which are there fore very imperfectly understood in the community. Yet one of them is the highest crime known to the law in any civilized country. It is that of high treason. Recent painful events make it the duty of the Court to define to you what constitutes the offence, and also what constitutes the lesser crime of misprision of treason, tha any person or persons within the jurisdiction of this Court, and if you are satisfied that either have, that they may aw. And also that those who desire to be good and true citizens may be forewarned, and not ignorantly and un-wittingly be led into the commission of any acts in violation of the laws of their country, and which would wittingly be led into the commission of any acts in violation of the laws of their country, and which would make them guilty of either of those offences. It is unnecessary at this time to enter into an elaborate disquisition of the law of treason. The constitution of the United States clearly defines in what it consists. The third action of the third article provides "that treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their commiss, giving them aid and comfort." Again, the same section provides that "the Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason." In pursuance of the power thus conferred, Congress passed an act, which was approved april 30, 1790, which provides, in section one, "that if any person or persons, owing allegtance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession on open court or on the testimony of two witnesses to the name overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, eith person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall selfer death."

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall selfer death."

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons afterward, shall conceal, and not, as soon as any be, disclose and make known the same to the relient of the United States, or some one of the moges thereof, such person or persons on conviction shall be divided guilty of misprison of treason, and shall be incorrected not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand deliars.

It is well known that war—evel war-exists is perticage.